From the Texas Presbyterian, Sept. 27.

THE UN

Trans the Totale Paralysisms, Sept. II.

Compared to the compared of many of our citizens, and the compared of the control of the compared of the comp

before been published.

General Houston disposed of the southern ultras and nothern fanatics very summarily. He placed them in the same category—classed them together: they were governed by different sentiments, but they aimed at the same object—a dissolution of the Union. Fortunately

same object—a dissolution of the Union. Fortunately for the country, there were but few of them in either end of the Union. The people at the North and South were satisfied with the adjustment of the slavery question. The country had nothing to apprehend from the few restless spirits who were still endeavoring to keep up the agitation. They were powerless—for the sympathies of the people were not with them.

Of the disunionists in Texas, or those who opposed the acceptance of the teu-million proposition, Gen. Houston made equally as hasty work. He met their arguments triumphantly, and expressed his surprise that there was any opposition to a proposition so immensely advantageous to Texas. He aliuded to the proposition that we once made to England, to give her five millions of dollars to secure a recognition of our independence by Mexico. There appeared to be no opposition to that measure. At another time Texas made overtures to the United States for annexation. She was willing to surrender all her public domain, on condition that that government would annex her, and assume the payment of her debt. There was no opposition heard to that proposition. But we had now made an infinitely better position than we would have been had either the payment of the debt propositions are necessaril. annex her, and assume the payment of her debt. There was no opposition heard to that proposition. But we had now made an infinitely better bargain—we were in an infinitely better position than we would have been had either to the other propositions 'een successful. We had been annexed—we had ten millions of dollars, and we still had a vast public domain of one hundred millions of acres! What more could we desire! Had not everything conspired to render us eminently prosperous and happy as a people! And all this had been acquired without a single sacrifice of principle or honor on our part, and he without peoparding in the least the interests of our sister of States of the South. On the contrary, Texas, while regardful of her own interests, gave peace to the country. It was upon the acceptance of the proposition made to her that the whole system of compromise turned. She had it in her power, by rejecting that offer, to open afresh the fearful agitation of the slavery question between the North and South. She acted as became her, conscious of her duty to herself and the Union. It was urged that Texas, in accepting the tenmillion proposition, would devote a portion of her territory to free soil. This, so far from being the case, had the effect to take off the slavery restriction that already applied to a large portion of her territory. By the joint resolutions of annexation, the Missouri line of 36 30 was extended through Texas. No State could have been admitted above that line as a slave State. That restriction is now removed, and New Mexico can come in as a slave State, if the people desire to do so; nor is there anything now to prevent the slaveholder from carrying his slaves into any part of the ceded territory.

We regret that we cannot give a more satisfactory report of General Houston's speech here on Monday. We have noticed it but imperfectly, merely hoping to give momenting like a faint outline of its general features. It is impossible for us to do more. Most of our countrymen of the executing questions th

satisfied: General Houston was never more popular— never more firmly seated in the affections of the people of Texas—than he is at this time. They are ready to endorse and ratify his course. They have unlimited confidence in his fidelity, in his patriotism, and in his ardent devo-tion to the Union of the States.

A late number of the London Times says that "Great Britain has received more useful ideas and more ingenious inventions from the United States, through the Exhibition, than from all other sources!" The Times is the paper which, early in the season, ridiculed so unsparingly the American department of the Exhibition.

TWELVE Thousand Acres Texas Land for Sale.—

I Great chance to the speculator or enterprising.—This property lies in several tracts on the waters of the Brazor, San Bernard, and Guadaloupe rivers, in the most populous, wealthy and desirance sugar and cotton region of Texas, possessing, in fact, all the advantages of market, navigation, sell, and climate—equal to almost on the southern country, lying contiguous to the Guif of Mexico, one day's travel to the city of Galveston, about three to New Crienas by the steamers, and convenient to many of the interior

Oriens by the steamers, and convenient to many of the interior towns.

I shall start for Texas in November next, at which time any person wishing to make investments in suck property will have an opportunity of visiting and examining in person with myself both the land and the titlles. The terms of sale can be made accommodating, and every sale protected by a guarantee. Any person wishing to join in planting sugar or cotton on one of these tracts for five or ten years, with a capital—say \$30,000—and who will take charge and manage the same, can be accommodated.

Any request for information relative to the above, addressed to me at Allen's Fresh, Charles county, Maryland, will meet with prompt attention.

J. A. SHEIRBURN.

Oct 1—d limit*

S10,000 WORTH of Cloths. Cassimeres, and Readymote. D. M. Shieldson.

\$10,000 WORTH of Cloths. Cassimeres, and Readymote. P. W. BRUWNING, merchant tailor, has just opened his stock of full and winter goods, comprising all the most fastionable eighes in the market.

In consequence of his determination to do a large business, he will sell his goods at small profits. He has purchased the largest and most complete stock that he has ever before had the pleasure of offering to the public. His large experience in the purchase of goods in his line justifies him in the opinion that his stock will not be excelled for heavy, style, quality, or cheapness, in this or any other city.

He most respectfully lavites all those intending to purchase clothing to give him a call hefore purchang elsewhere, as he is determined to supply every call, for he has got the stock to do it with. Come where you have a large stock to select from, as all good buyers do. At his establishment you can complete your wardrobe; for he has a beautiful assortment of ready-made work, such as evercoats, cloaks, trock and dress coats, pants, and vests i sleo, spirits, collars, coravits, undershirts, umbrellas, and other articles too numerous to mention.

OAL, COAL, COAL:—The subscriber is prepared to delives anthracite coal, red and white ash, of the very best quality, from his wood yard on 19th street and the canal. Orders left at the store of Mesers. George and Thomas Parker, or at his wood-yard, will be punctually attended to. He has also a good supply of hickory, oak, and pine wood, at the lowest cash prices.

Oct 16—dawdw

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! The subscriber has no

on hand, of his own manufacture, and offers for sale—
Pin-wheels, Plower Pots, Grassheppers,
Chasors, Blue Lights, Chine Flyers,
Rockets, Double-headers, Flying Pigeons,
Roman Candles,
Torbillions,
Vertical Wheels,
Stars,
Penny Rockets,
Stars,
Open-work Triangles

Stars, Pulling Crackers, Open-work Triangles.
Trangles, Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the works care
fully packed and forwarded.
N. B. Any description of fancy and exhibition pieces, lettering
&c., made to order at short notice. No. 27 South Wharves, Philadelph Oct 14-cod3t

Tremost House, Hoston, Massachusetta.

[Till 8 well-known extablishment is still conducted in the sam anner it has always been. The central and pleasant situation of the house, its commodious arrangements, and the comforts an ituries to be found there, combine to render it agreeable and advantageous to the traveller.

Having been one of the firm of John L. Tucker & Co., so long a the head of the establishment, the subscriber pledges his best excitons to maintain its reputation, and to give satisfaction to his customers.

WM. H. PARKER. Heart 19. Sept. 15, 1851.

New Cabinet Furniture Warehouse, 6th street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—DAVID A. BAIRD respectfully inform the citizene of Washington and vicinity that he has taken the sinon fith street, second house from Pennsylvania avenue, formerly occupied by Mr. Boteler, and is now receiving from New York an extensive and well-selected assortment of cabinet furniture, chairs softe, &c., in the above line. It is not deemed necessary to enume

From the Indiana Madisonian, Oct. 11. | Mine Days Later from California. Arrival of the

The lilinois brings the California mails to the 15th of September.

The revolution in New Granada is suppressed.

The Panama railroad was progressing lavorably. The engineers confidently expected to run a locomotive to Gatoon by October 12.

Among the passengers by the Illinois are seven who have made one hundred thousand dollars at the mines.

A disease has broken out among the Chinese population of California resembling cholera. The dysentery is also very prevalent.

The late fire at Marysville seems to have been well nigh forgotten. The papers have very little to say about it. The burnt district was the burnt district no longer. New houses were going up in every direction.

The division of the State still continues to attract considerable discussion. The members of the legislature elected from the southern counties are pledged to aid the movement.

lected from the southern part of the State are quiet.
The Indians in the southern part of the State are quiet,

while in the north, in Trinidad and Klamath counties, they are becoming somewhat troublesome. No executions have taken place since the sailing of the last steamer.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—The latest returns, as far

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—The latest returns, as far as received, show a majority of 422 for Reading, the whig candidate for governor.

From reliable returns, says the San Francisco Herald of the 15th, the whigs have elected two State senators, and the democrats eleven. One whig and five democratic senators hold over. The senate consists of twenty-three members. To the assembly fourteen whigs and twenty-eight democrats and independents are elected.

The house consists of sixty-three members, of which thirty-two is a majority. The counties to be heard from will undoubtedly give the democrats a clear majority may be a majority will then have both branches of the legislature, and, as a matter of course, the United States senator. E. C. Marshall and — McCorkle, both democrats, are elected to Congress. are elected to Congress.

ROBBERY AND MURDER ON THE ISTHMUS.—The great specie train of the Pacific Company was robbed when seven miles from Panama. After riding several miles, Captain Garrison came up with the train, and found it in the wildest confusion.

Three of the guard had been shot, and were lying in

Three of the guard had been shot, and were lying in the road, two in a dying condition. The robbers had made off with one box of gold, but, being delayed by its weight, were overtaken and fled, two being captured. Five others, it is thought, would be caught. The robbers were told that the train contained two millions in gold dust. Charles Summers, of New York, and Dr. Berry, of New Orleans, are the two robbers arrested.

New Orleans, are the two robbers arrested.

Mining news.—The news from all the mining regions is of the most encouraging character as regards the amount of gold which will be taken out. The dry diggings will be most successfully worked during the winter, and the rain will be likely to present little obstacle to working the quartz mines.

Many companies are preparing to work quartz mines with improved machinery, and we shall expect to hear of a heavy yield from those mines. Supplies are being rapidly sent forward, and there seems to be no well-founded reason to suppose that less work will be done through the winter than the past summer.

Destructive fires.—On the 10th of Sentember Medical Contember of Sentember of Sentember

reason to suppose that less work will be done through the winter than the past summer.

Destructive fires.—On the 10th of September Marysville was visited by another destructive fire, after a lapse of only nine days since the previous fire. The flames were first seen rising from the rear part of the store of Mitchell & Nunes, on the south side of First, near and west of D street. This is a wholesale liquor store, and, from the inflammatory character of its contents, was quickly destroyed, and rapidly communicated the flames to the adjoining buildings, destroying 25. The following is a list of the principal losses: Freiman & Co., about \$6,000; Mitchell & Nunes, \$8,000; Joseph & Co., building, \$1,500—stock, \$5,000; Schwab & Schmidt, \$15,000; Simmerly, meat market, \$1,000; J. & C. Levy & Co., \$10,000; Wolf & Co., \$3,900; Tuscan & Figle, \$4,000; M. Goodman, \$5,000.

A very serious fire occurred in Spanishtown or Ysella, on the Callaveras river, during the hight of the 5th ult, by which about one hundred and fifty houses and trust were destroyed, with the greater portion of their contents. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, which, in a town of the character of Ysella, is very serious.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WHALING PLEET.—The following IMPORTANT FROM THE WHALING PLEET.—The following vessels are reported as being totally lost in the Arctic seas this season: Ajax, of Havre, total loss; Arametta, of New London, total loss; Arabella, of New Bedford, total loss; Os mopolite, of America, of New Bedford, total loss; Cosmopolite, of France, total loss; Mary Mitchell, of San Francisco, total loss; Henry Thompson, of New London, total loss, It appears that the whole whaling fleet had wintered in the Gulf of Anadir, in the northern part of the sea of Kamschatka, in Russia in Asia, and, on the coming on of spring, had set sail for Behring's Straits; but in attempting to pass through into the Artic ocean, the fleet was environed by ice, and the above-named vessels were totally wrecked.

REVOLUTION IN CHILL.—We have dates from Callao to september 20th, where the steamer Chili had just arrived

September 20th, where the steamer Chili had just arrived from Valparaiso.

We learn that a revolution had broken out in Chili, we learn that a revolution had broken out in Chin, and that many of the troops had declared in favor of General Santa Cruz for President; that Coquimbo and other cities were in possession of the new party; and that everything throughout the republic was in a disor-ganized state.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—REVIEW OF THE MAR COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—REVIEW OF THE MAR-KET.—Since last steamer a good many goods have been sold, but, sellers being auxious to realize, no important change in the most of articles can be noted. Boots and shoes.—We are perfectly satisfied, if not one package should arrive for the next twelve months, the interest of both shippers and the trade generally would be promoted.

be promoted.

Hardware.—It is only a few articles that are scarce. and those are but known to the trade. Axes are very dull and abundant.
Liquors.—The stock has materially increased, and the lower grades are very plenty.
Lumber.—There has been more firmness in the market,

lower grades are very plenty.

Lumber.—There has been more firmness in the market, and prices are pretty steady.

Metals only sell as wanting, and any great increase of stock would cause a decline.

Provisions.—Hams have improved materially, and this may cause a better feeling in pork; but the stock of pork is so heavy and the demand so light that it would take more than a year to clear the market. Shippers should take into consideration that the mining districts are filled with game, and the restaurants of California are generally kept by persons from France, who use but little pork in their arrangements.

in their arrangements.

Tobacco,—The market is well supplied, and any excess of receipts will cause a material decline. Seamen's wages keep up, and cause considerable difficulty to outward-bound vessels. Labor meets with its due reward in all branches.

Breadstuffs.—Since our last, it has become so evident that we can exceed no important amplies from any oner.

that we can expect no important aupplies from any quar-ter, and the stock here being reduced to about a supply equal to the consumption for about ninety days, prices have risen, and the market has an upward tendency.

A CARD.—The attention of the public is respectfully requested to our stock of rich cabinet ware, French China dinner, dessert and tea service, maniet vases, cut-glass ware, silvec-plated ware double and single hair mattresses, logether with a general assortime of useful household furniture: all of which has been selected wiring great care from the best manufactories, supressly for the city trade and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on liberal credit for DYER & MeGUIRE,

Hept 16-d

DANCING ACABEMY.—First Course.—Mr. F. R. LABRE has the bonor to announce to the citizens of Washington, Georgatown, and Alexandria, that his first course of dancing lessons for the season will commence on Thursday, November 6, at his room, over George & Thomas Parker's grocery store, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's new hotel. Days of tuition: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

All the fashionable dances will be introduced and taught. Oct 14—dif

NEW and beautiful Brussels Carpeting.—The subscri-bers beg leave respectfully to invite the attention of purchasers to an additional supply of very superior English Brussels Carpeting, of entirely new designs, this day received, and will be offered as low as the same class of goods can be bought in the United States. Also, English and American floor officioths, in full sheets, which or hall.
HOOE, PROTHER, & CO.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1851.

We are glad to perceive that this able and faithful sen tor has returned from California, accompanied by his family, and that they are now at the Irving House in New York. Our readers will find in the Union to-day a very intersting abstract of the speech of this distinguished man, ecently delivered to a large audience at Huntsville. It is to be regretted that there is not a more extended report o this speech, inasmuch as the epitome of it is evidence of its great force and brilliancy. We have not seen, in a shorter space, a more conclusive vindication of the Compromise, or a more satisfactory exhibition of the reasons which controlled the policy of Texas on that peace-re-

The Pending Gubernatorial Election in Virginia Our readers will find under the signature of "Stafford" ome observations from an Old Virginian well worthy f attention. He speaks as one who knows his subject and upon whose statements, to use a turf phrase, it is safe to bet. There never was a greater delusion than that which has taken possession of the whig party in the present crisis. When was Virginia ever behind any State of this Union in a crisis calling out the voice of her people, and testing their devotion to the principles of the onstitution as they were understood by Jefferson and Madison? To suppose that Virginia will not stand by Pennsylvania in the great victory just gained by the latter over the combined forces of federalism and aboliionism, would be to dishonor all her past glory in the creation of our federal system, and in the administration of the government created by it.

storing measure. His views are statesmanlike and uninswerable, and are in harmony with those maintained by the great mass of the democratic party throughou

Military Judgment of the British Army on the Loper Expedition. In the paper called the British Army Despatch, pub-

ished weekly with the War Office Gazette in London we find an article reviewing the Cuban question, from which we make a few extracts, showing that the intelligent observation of impartial men in England displays but little of the extravagant censure which has bee poured out against the unfortunate followers of Lopez by our own government and its two organs here in Washington. We commence with the following:

our own government and its two organs here in Washington. We commence with the following:

"The Cuban tragedy is over. The sympathizers met with no practical and but little moral sympathy since they proved unsuccessful. Gen. Lopez has died a felon's death, and, as far as the world is concerned, the manner of his death will give a coloring to the remembrance of the expedition which all its lawless gallantry cannot hope to efface. The Spaniards used a wise but devilish policy in their employment of the hideous garrots. We cannot, however, say that it was worthy of a great nation. But Spain is not great. She is essentially a weak Sate, as all those must be who have been lowered from the possession of wealth and greatness, of fleets and armies, of conquests and colonies, to the position of a third-rate power—a lesson England would do well to consider deeply. With regard to Lopez, he has narrously escaped the reputation of a hero. Had he been successful, he would have been a great and patriotic man; had he been shot, he would have been a marty; ; as he was strangled, he was as arrant a pirate as any in Borneo. Hillimstero or Fithustier is the word—a term we remember to have seen in Rabelats. We suspect that the failure of Lopez lay not in want of sympathy so much as a pathy and cowardice on the part of the Creole population. Nothing is so fatal and footish as Quixotism on be half of a willing slave. Imagine a band of men proceeding to agitate the seris of Russia. Would they be popular? Certainly not—but less for love than lear of Nicholas. One thing is certain: that, had Lopez commanded only as many Americans as the Spaniards who fell before his little band, he would probably be at this time dictator of Cuba, awaiting the decision of the European powers as to the final set lement of the Cuban republic."

The prominent point in the above is, that Lopez, if successful, would have been a waiting the decision of Cuban induces the second of the care a waiting the decision of European powers as to the final set lement of

essful, would have been awaiting the decision of European powers as to the final settlement of Cuban independence, leaving out of view entirely the United States The proclamation of the President, outlawing the citizens of the United States who would have been participants in the glory of a successful revolution on that island, has sunk us so low in the judgment of the military men of England, that we are not even thought of in connexion with the international relations to be established by such an event.

Again, this journal remarks:

tricescally. Doubtless many of them thought it sanctioned by liberty. The term 'patriot' has been often used by men with a less claim to its appropriation than these—men or whose colder deeds the world has smiled—men who have been less self-deceived than Lopez, the motives of whose actions would perhaps endure a loss searching scrutin

actions would perhaps endure a loss searching scrutiny than his. As for the reproaches uttered against him in the hour of tribulation by one or two of his comrades, they merit but slight attention.

"It is impossible to deny that the conduct of the Cuban invaders was worthy of a better cause. Deeds as daring the world may have seen, but none more so. This small force, landing in a large and populous island, with the linhabitants unfriendly, and a disciplined army to oppose, after meeting with an accident or committing a blunder, which deprived it of fifty of its bravest men, nevertheless disposed of four times its own number of Spanish troops, and killed the second in command of the whole army. These circumstances in command of the whole army. These circumstances are well worthy of our considera-tion."

How remarkable a contrast is this with the language of

the Intelligencer and the Republic, when parading the just punishment of Arbutanot and Ambrister, and other xtreme cases in the conduct of nations against spies and pirates, as precedents to excuse the inhumanity of Concha at Havana, and the vain boastings of the Spanish official in the sight of executions which violated the most sacred treaty stipulations !

But the most important suggestions contained in this article are in the following words :

"Had the attempt of Lopez succeeded, it is probable that both Eogland and France would have interfered either to restore her to Spain, or to preserve her young independence. It is true that Spain has outraged us by the dishoner repudiation of the bulk of her debt; but we should have repudiation of the bulk of her debt; but we should have thought it a base and narrow policy to make her difficulties with Cuba the occasion of pressing the claims of our bond-holders. The dignity and interests of England demand that to be made an occasion of itself. If England, in place of the futile attempt of Lopez, had seized on Cuba as compensation for this impudent spoliation, she would have had a somewhat more substantial excuse than a patriotic desire on the part of desperadoes, guided by an inthusiast, to free the languid Creole from liscal tyranny or official exaction. fficial exaction.
"We cannot close there remarks without expressing o

"We cannot close there remarks without expressing our wonder, even in these days of loose opinion and glaring contradiction, at a singular argument employed by a co-temporary to excuse the reputed barbarity of hunting Lopez with bloodhounds. 'We ourselves,' observes the journal in question, once similarly hunted the rebellious Maroons. Bloodhounds were used in the time of Bruce and Wallace to track even kings.' Ergo, their induction runs, it was right to run down the wounded Lopez with dogs. We shall offer no remark upon the fact. If they were going to choke the man with an iron collar in the moyra-uge style, it did not signify much how they caught him. But the argument of our cotemporary is one which would render the study of history dangerous. The annals of the Tower of London offer a great many charming precedents of torture. Men have been roastest in England, impaled or flayed alive. Temple-bar, not so very many years ago, Tower of London offer a great many charming precedents of torture. Men have been roasted in England, impuled or flayed alive. Temple-bar, not so very many years ago, was necklaced with human skulls. Gibbets graced our commons. Our bridges, or rather bridge, was thus fearfully decorated. Yet nothing but the fag-end of a vacation

leader in a daily paper would, we think, be inclined to cite these as reasons or excuses for similar proceedings in the 19th century." It is here boldly asserted, and with a sung froid that

can be accounted for only from the habit of thought created by the fact that the policy of Great Britain is one of continual conquest wherever her commercial interest is involved, that it would be entirely legitimate for England to make the conquest which Lopez failed to make. This habit of thought is already so national with the British people, that we doubt not they look upon the feeble intimation of the administration of Mr. Fillmore, that the United States will have a word to say about the indepen dence of Cuba, as a mere childish phantom-a sort of Fillibusterism to be punished as piracy, and which in fact would be piracy, if the proclamation of the President were to be taken as an index of the national feeling of were to be taken as an index of the national feeling of the American people. It would be almost as legitimate for the allied powers of Europe to make war on the United States as "sympathizers," as it is for President Fillmore to declare the followers of Lopez pirates. The argument would be about the same, and may be stated as follows: of preserving it but by punishing all those who interrupt the existing systems of European government. Against these systems there is no way an interest in the principles of the American constitution, which derive power from the people, and are, of course, always ready to take part against the power white is placed by divine right in the hands of kings. Thus the people of the United States are attually in a state of war with European governments, and it is therefore legitimate the people of the United States are attually in a state of war with European governments, and it is therefore legitimate to apply to them the logic which they apply to Lopez and his followers. These last were Fillibusters be cause they violated the laws of the United States are attually and attached by some the state of the United States are attually and attached by the state of the Course of the United States are attually and attached by the state of the the American people. It would be almost as legitimate for the allied powers of Europe to make war on the United

hands of American citizens, so itsuisman and quarter are between the two sections of the wing party in a summarine that there is anything in the idea of freeing a popular from the shackles of despotism, these revolvers are most piratical things, and may be met as the President of the United States did the Pampero, and all the bearings. First, it is a settler as to the prospects paraphernalia of Lopez Fillibusterism-with outlawry. Whig View of the Election in Pennsylvania.
The New York Courier and Enquirer of Friday las

openly proclaims its joy at Johnston's defeat. In another hopes of the friends of Gen. Scott. That journal says: "But there is still another lesson taught the whigs by their recent defeat in Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is, that General Sout cannot be elected to the presidency in 1832 His nomination by the same convention which nominated General Scott cannot be elected to the presidency in 1852. His nomination by the same convention which nominated Governor Johnston effectually drove from him every southern State, and rendered it certain to us that he could not possibly receive any southern support. We therefore at once proclaimed that his success was out of the question, even if he were certain of the votes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York. And we now repeat that even if at the recent elections the whig party had succeeded in Ohio and Pennsylvania, General Scott could not have been the candidate of our party with any reasonable prospects of success. But defeated as we have been in these two great States, when rallying, as the whig party did, under the ate upon the question he late Compromise."

The Courier pleases itself with the belief that the nonnation of Mr. Webster will heal up and smooth over everything in Pennsylvania. We refer that journal on that point to the significant language which we copy in another place from Gov. Johnston's organ.

Mr. Clay's Letter.
We pointed out to our cotemporaries of the Republic

and Intelligencer those passages of Mr. Clay's letter which were written in direct condemnation of the pres ent attitude and organization of the whig party in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. It will be seen by the following notice that the Republic fights shy upon the whole matter, neither approving Mr. Clay's views nor disapproving them : "HENRY CLAY.-We give in another column a lette

from Mr. Clay that will be read with the interest that at taches to everything from the pen of this distinguished man It is written in his best manner, and will no doubt be the fruitful source of comment and speculation with the press of all parties. Already our cotemporary of the Union has discovered matter in it which is deemed important enough for its fonts of italies and small capitals; and there is certainly more than one of its sentences written in letters of gold."

This is vague enough-especially considering that th Republic told us only a week ago how willingly it would support Mr. Clay for the presidency. The above lan guage is remarkable only as a very significant admissio that the Republic concurs with us in thinking that Mr Clay means to condemn, and does condemn, the which party of the North. The Republic, it seems, is not ready yet to join in such condemnation. The Intelligencer is more frank, and speaks out loudly its "satisfaction" with what Mr. Clay bas written.

Kessuth and the Hungarians

We copy from a private letter the following accurate list of the Hungarians now on their way to the United States with the patriot Kossuth. We do not remember to have seen the names before published :

seen the names before published:

List of Hungarians embarked on board the United States steamer Mississippi, of the Dardanelles, Sept. 10, 1851.
Governor Louis Kossuth, wife, and three children; Instructor Ignatius Karody; Adrian Lemmi, Kossuth's private secretary, his wife, and one child; Colonel Nicholas Percei and wile; Major John Demeter and wile; Major Adolphus Gzurman, wife, and one child; Major Stephen Kovats and wife; Physician Louis Spacsak, mother, wife, and one child; Mr. Emasuel Luley, wife, and five children; General Joseph Wysocky, Colonel Julius Prysiciansky, Captain Lusskowsky, Lieutenant Ladislas Kossk, Poles; Colonel Francis Huzman, Colonel Ladislas Bersensey, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Letody, Major Augustas Wagner, Captain Lewis Yorok, Captain Lewis Frater, Captain William Waigly, Captain Juseph, Nemeth, Captain John Kalapsa, Captain Gideon Acs, Captain Arnia Miklosy, Lieutenant George Gukenck, Lieutenant Charles Laslo, Captain Cassar Merighy, and six soldiers.

Having failed to extract, by our repeated inqui any answer from the Republic as to the position of the ministration in regard to Gov. Johnston's re-election, we are compelled to seek information from other authentisources, and fortunately we find that which is quite cogent, and very much to the point.

The Harrisburg American—Gov. John gan at the seat of government—has, in its issue of Friday last, among much similar matter, nearly filling its columns. an article from which we make the following extract It will be seen that it charges upon the administration t grossest treachery against the whig party of Pennsylvania as organized in its last canvass, and endeavors to show that such treachery involves also the blackest ingraticud against a man who took a principal and indispensable part in the work of placing President Fillmore in power "In 1845, the Whig National Convention nominated Zac ary Taylor and Millard Fillmore as the standard bearers

in Pennsylvania of any whig candidate for the pres-idency who may be brought forward in the interest of the present administration; and it is aspecially conclusive in case either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster article we have noticed the course of the administration should be such candidate. Everybody knows that in that matter, and the bearings of the result upon the the attempt to carry Pennsylvania for any whig, over future whig prospects in that State. The New York the head and against the influence of Governor Join-Courier furnishes us with another item of opinion on ston and his friends, would be utterly prepostarous. that point worthy to be noted. The Courier regards the defeat of Johnston as a complete extinguishment of the whig strongholds as Lancaster, Alleghany, Chester, and even Philadelphia city. In the second place, the above exhibit of the policy of the administration towards the whig party in Pennsylvania gives, it must be confessed very unpleasant look to their relations with the which party in New York. It will not be denied, we presume that the whig platform in Pennsylvania is more of a Compromise platform than that of the whigs of New York: for the Pennsylvania whigs do recognise the Adjustment, though excepting from it the fugitive law, while the New York whige utterly refuse any allusion whatever to the settlement of the slavery questions, and at the same time emphatically assert the " duty" of " discess. But defeated as we have been in these two great.

Statos, when rallying, as the whig party did, under the name of Scott, that defeat puts at rest all expectation of his being our candidate for the presidency in 1852. We say this irrespective of his claims to the gratitude of the American people for his services in Mexico, and of his merits as a man; but, looking at him simply as an area?

shie candidate, we, in common with all who are capable. was environed by ice, and the above-named vessels were totally wrecked.

The crews of the destroyed vessels are reported to have reached the main land in safety; but it is said that in some disturbances afterwards with the natives eleven of the whalemen lost their lives.

It was supposed that some sixty more vessels had shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was supposed that some mainted the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned above; and it was shared the late of those mentioned the likely will sustain no man for the presidency who parmits his devotion to the late treason. port to men who openly avow their determination to agi-tate upon the question of slavery with a view to a repeal of the late Compromise." Mr. Webster at Harrisburg some months since fact, too, has unfortunately its exact parallel at Albany, where the whig legislature laid on the table a proposi-tion to invite Mr. Webster to address them in the Capitol during his northern sojourn, and, in addition to this, refused in any way to recognise Mr. Fillmore's presence in that region. And, in conclusion, the parallel between the positions of the whig parties of the two States is rendered perfectly complete by the fact that they both passed a resolution of hollow and hypocritical complient to the "administration and its measures."

In this state of facts, we are bound to presume that the administration is at this moment secretly, at least, if no openly, as hostile to the whig organization in New York as it has shown itself to be in the case of the whig organization in Pennsylvania. The friends of Governor Seward will doubtless look carefully into the whole

" All the Principles and all the Offices!"

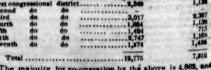
matter.

The whig party, according to the special organ of the administration, is very strong, because it has "all the principles and all the offices " We suggest that it would be a little stronger if it had, just now, a few of the States / As it is, however, it must confine its brag almost exclusively to Vermont at one end of the Union, and Florida at the other. Then, as to principles, if it has them, it certainly had none to speak of when its last National Convention met in 1848. As to the offices these, we grant, the whigs have got. But they got them false pretences-by an open and shameless falsification o the no-party pledges which they, by a cheat, per a brave old soldier to give, and then forced him to break

as soon as they were given ! This is rather a slim capital for a great party!

South Carolina Electi

The Charleston Mercury of the 17th instant gives the following summary of the votes in each congressi district and in the aggregate, as far as heard from, down to the previous evening :



is 4,863, and icertained, of a. Adding to The majority for co-operation by the ab giving a co-operation majority, as far as accertained as not of seven of the congressional districts. Adding the above the reported on operation majorities in the cond congressional district, and deducting the rumored sesion majority in the seventh district, the present populate is 7,129 for co-operation.